





DRESS, FASHION, ETC.  
AT MARK FOY'S FAIR  
THE OPPORTUNITIES  
FOR APPRECIABLE SAVINGS  
ARE WONDERFUL.

WE WHOLE OF OUR SUMMER STOCKS  
GO INTO THIS FAIR AT PRICES WHICH  
MAKE BARGAINS IN THE BARGAIN. IN  
THE CHEAPEST SENSE OF THE WORD,  
GOOD THINGS MIGHT BE BOUGHT  
BY EVERY PERSON IN THE GROUP IN  
THE FAIR. THE STYLES ARE NEW AND  
GOOD, NO HURDLES TO GET OVER,  
LITTLE TIME SPENT, TOGETHER WITH  
THE EXTRAS, FAIR AND DEPART-  
MENTS OFFER A CLEAN CUT SAVING  
ON THEIR OTHER-TIME PRICES.

## HILLINERY FAIRINGS.

SPECIAL TABLE OF TAFFY HATS, in solid shades, all  
of these pieces reduced below. ONE PRICE, 1/-  
SPECIAL TABLE OF TAFFY HATS, plain and small  
shades, all 1/-

ALL ONE PRICE, 2/-

SPECIAL TABLES OF NAPPA HATS, in  
solid, plain and light shades.

SPECIAL TABLE OF TRIMMED HATS, in newest shades  
and trimmings. Some are slightly marked and one  
of them is marked.

SPECIAL PRICE, TO-DAY, 2/-

TAFFY-TRIMMED TAFFY SHAPES, in the BILTON  
BROAD, underlined with white, and ornaments. Usually sold  
at 2/-

SPECIAL FAIR FEES, 9/-, 10/-, 11/-

NEW "CROWN" SAHAR IN THE TAFFY, until the new  
shape, reduced hand and bow of corded ribbon.

SPECIAL PRICE, 2/-

SPECIAL TABLE OF CHILDREN'S HATIN, in  
solid, plain and light shades.

FAIR PRICE, 4/-

ALL ONE PRICE, 4/-

ALL ONE PRICE, 2/-





## MARRIAGES.

WILLIAMS—BURNS.—January 28, at St George's, Parramatta, by the Rev. John Patterson, Cyril R. C. Williams, son of James A. and Mrs. Williams, and Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Burns, M.L.C., second daughter of Col. Hon. James Burns.

## GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

JEFFREYS—DALIWAN.—February 2, 1867, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Henry Robert Jeffreys, youngest son of the late Sir William Jeffreys, and William Baldwin, present address Constitution-street, Drummoyne, Melbourne papers please copy.

## DIAMOND WEDDINGS.

ANTIN—COOPER.—February 2, 1867, at the parish church, Davyhulme, Manchester, England, by the Rev. Frederick James Cooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Branch, of Karang, Ouse River, Shropshire, and father of Thomas George, who died February 2, 1907, aged 20 years. Inserted by his loving daughter, Dorothy, and his brothers and sisters-in-law, Frank and William, and his wife, Martha, and their daughters-in-law, Ethel and William, and their sons, Alan and Eddie.

DAVY—KILLER.—In action in France, January 20, 1917, Lieutenant John May, R.F.C., late of Gillingham, N.W.S.

HEWITT—Died of wounds, Gallipoli, Sergeant A. E. Hewitt, by Court of Inquiry, August 11, 1916.

## DEATHS.

BOWLEY.—January 29, 1917. Edward James (Ted) Bowley, of Burwood, New South Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Bowley, Brighton-le-Sands, aged 20 years, after long and patient suffering.

CHESTER.—January 29, 1917, at his residence, 7 Kintore Street, Dulwich Hill, Henry Cook, formerly of New Town, aged 72 years.

HUNT.—January 29, 1917. Frederick Stanley (friendly) (Stanley) Hunt, beloved son of George and Charlotte Hunt, and grandson of J. and A. Hunt, Sumner, Hill, 1916.

KIRKMAN.—January 29, 1917, at the District Hospital, Parramatta, Staff-Sergeant Major Fred Jones, late of Eastwood, aged 55 years.

MILLY.—January 29, 1917, at his residence, Albert-street, Parramatta, Mary, wife of James Kelly, aged 72 years.

POTTER.—January 29, 1917. George Thomas, beloved son of Agnes Poppe, of Lara, Fletcher-street, Marrieville, late of Georges-Street, Waterford, aged 20 years.

THATCHER.—February 1, 1917, at his residence, Fawcett-street, Bankstown, John Thatcher, aged 80 years, and his wife.

WALTON.—February 1, 1917, at a private hospital, Thomas Ulrich Walton, of Gladstone-street, Burwood, aged 62 years. By request, no services.

## IN MEMORIAM.

BARTON.—In loving memory of our dear father, Henry Barton, who departed this life February 1, 1916. Inscripted by his loving daughter, Edith, and son-in-law, S. and A. Cranston, February 2, 1916.

BATCHELOR.—In loving memory of our dear husband, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Batchelor, who departed this life February 1, 1916. Inscripted by his loving wife and son, Eddie.

BIRCHEN.—In loving memory of my dear husband and father, Andrew Birch, by his loving wife and son, Eddie, February 1, 1916. Inscripted by his loving wife and son, Eddie.

BREWER.—In loving memory of my dear wife and mother, Mrs. Freda Brewster, who departed this life February 1, 1916. Inscripted by her loving son, Eddie, and daughter, Iris.

BROWN.—In loving memory of our dear daughter, Iris, and her sweet mother, Katie, who departed the 2nd February 2, 1916. Inscripted by her loving parents and sister, Eddie, and Eddie's wife, Iris.

BUCHANAN.—In loving memory of my dear father, John Buchanan, who departed this life February 1, 1916. Inscripted by his loving son, Eddie, and Eddie's wife, Iris.

CARLISLE.—In loving memory of our dear son, Eddie, and Eddie's wife, Iris.

CHESTER.—In loving memory of our dear son, Eddie, and Eddie's wife, Iris.

DODD.—In loving memory of our dear son, Eddie, and Eddie's wife, Iris.

FRASER.—In loving memory of our dear son, Eddie, and Eddie's wife, Iris.

GARRETT.—In loving memory of our dear son, Eddie, and Eddie's wife, Iris.

HALL.—In loving memory of our dear son, Eddie, and Eddie's wife, Iris.

HARDING.—In loving memory of our dear son, Eddie, and Eddie's wife, Iris.

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## GERMANY

RUTHLESS WARFARE  
ON THE SEA

NOTE TO AMERICA

THE RUSSIANS  
CARPATHIANS CAMPAIGN

GERMAN COLONIES

NO RESTORATION

Germany, in a Note to the United States, announces the resumption of unrestricted sea warfare, presumably by submarines.

It is pointed out in a memorandum that neutral ships will enter the barred zone at their own risk after February 1.

It is understood that Germany is taking this action in an endeavour to starve England.

The Note has caused a great sensation in the United States where it is believed in some quarters that a critical situation is imminent.

Newspaper opinion throughout America is almost unanimously in favour of an immediate vigorous reply, and many papers advocate the breaking off of relations.

Some officials state that America is now facing the greatest international crisis in its history, and that they cannot see how a break can be avoided.

The British Foreign Office warns Germany that reprisals will be taken if hospital ships are menaced.

Mr. Walter Long (Colonial Secretary), in a speech in London, stated that the German colonies would never be restored.

## WESTERN FRONT.

ACTIVITY INCREASING.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, Feb. 1. The activity on the Anglo-French front to the west is increasing. Pending the final clash of arms, the mighty armies are taking each other's measure. French troops, who fully expect the 1917 campaign to end the war, interpret the German attacks on January 30 as not only a warning, but also a prelude to a German offensive. The English and French staffs are fully prepared to cope with any German attack.

General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commander of an important sector of the home front, discussing the possibility of a German offensive, said: "We have everything we need. If the Germans come in a force of one hundred thousands of men as we propose, we have no objection."

French communiques issued on Wednesday afternoon stated: "We effectively bounded enemy works in the region of Elzachourt, in the Vosges. A detachment penetrated the first and second lines of the German trench south of Leutrey in Lorraine, put the defenders out of action, and brought back prisoners. We carried out a successful coup-de-main against an army unit in the region of Monast, and also in the Vosges, where there were numerous bitter encounters. An enemy aeroplane was brought down."

A Belgian official report states: "On the night of January 29 the Germans, after violent artillery preparation, attacked the Belgian south of Hesbaye. The Anglo-Belgian forces prevented the enemy from reaching the trenches. The attack failing completely, the enemy leaving their dead on the field."

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported: "Repulsed attacks in the neighbourhood of Boulogne and westward of Soignies. A Belgian communiqué says: 'Artillery, infantry, and machine gun fire drove back German detachments approaching our posts eastward of Perwez and southwest of Seneffe.'"

A French communiqué reports some violent artillery actions at certain points, especially in the sector east of the Meuse, and on the right of the Meuse."

NATIONAL SERVICE.

WORK FOR THE WOMEN.

LONDON, Feb. 1. Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain (director of Civilian Services) announces that a new department of National Service has been established. Mrs. H. J. Trenerry has been appointed director, and Miss Violet Martham assistant director.

## SEA WAR.

GERMANY'S REPLY.  
NOTE TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

FRIGHTFULNESS AT SEA.

UNRESTRICTED TORPEDOING.

CRITICAL RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 31. Germany, replying to President Wilson's speech in the Senate, agrees with the principles therein, including those relating to the equal rights of all nations; and suggests that Ireland and India, therefore, ought to be freed.

Freedom of the seas, it continues, is an indispensable condition. Good neighbourly relations could not be exploited by enemies for the promotion of hostile attempts. The Allies lust for conquest, and desired to dishonour Germany and her friends. Britain was brutally starving Germany, despite the Law of Nations. Britain also dealt recklessly with the free and peaceful intercourse of nations, and this would always be the guiding principle in German policy. Germany in the peace to be concluded with Belgium, merely wanted pre-cautionary measures.

British impudence, with cold-blooded accents, regards the world's suffering without the slightest regard to neutrals who are suffering. Germany, therefore, hoped the United States will understand that she is desirous of peace; but, because negotiations failed, Germany is compelled to do away with the restrictions which, until now, it has impressed upon its use of its fighting means on the sea. Germany hopes the United States will, therefore, face the war pluses, which were annexed, the necessity for waging America in its history, and they cannot see how a break can be avoided. The United States must warn citizens against confounding their goods to ships plying to ports within the barred zones, which include all waters about allied countries.

The notice becomes effective on February 1.

A memorandum annexed to the Note points out that neutral ships will enter the barred zone at their own risk after February 1.

The zones are defined as follows:

The North Sea district, around England and France, which are limited by a line of 20 sea miles.

The district along the Dutch coast to the Terschelling strip.

The degree of longitude from Terschelling strip to Utric.

A line thence across a point 62 deg. north, and 5 deg. longitude, to 62 deg. northwest, thence across a point 62 deg. north, and 0 degrees west, to 61 deg. north, 15 west, thence 57 deg. north, and 2 deg. west, until 47 deg. north, 15 deg. west, then on to the degree of latitude 43 deg. north, and along it until 20 sea miles from Cape Finisterre, then at 20 sea miles distance along the Spanish coast until the French frontier is reached.

A week's grace is allowed ships which may already be en route.

GERMANY'S EXCUSES.

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31. The text of the Note states, inter alia: The Imperial Government gives earnest attention to President Wilson's speech, the general lines of which agree in the widest sense with the principles and wishes of Germany and her allies. We approve of President Wilson's advocacy of the right of self-government and equal rights of all nations. Alliances which drive nations to competition, and lead to selfish intrigues, are likewise objectionable to Germany. The freedom of the seas and the open door of trade have always been the guiding principles of German policy. Germany and her allies were ready to enter peace negotiations, and had indicated her willingness of the existence of honour and liberty. She also stated: These did not affect the destruction and humiliation of her adversaries, and were compatible with the rights of other nations. The note of Belgium has never been received to take precautionary measures in case that Belgium should not be exploited by her adversaries for the promotion of its cause. It is evident it is Germany's intention to add other unspeakable crimes to the long list disgracing her record, his Majesty's Government has decided that if the threat is carried out, reprisals will immediately be taken.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S THREE COURSES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. Informal comment by the German Embassy indicates that Germany intends to revoke the pledges she gave the United States after the sinking of the British liner Sussex—that she would not again sink merchant ships without warning the passengers and crews and giving them an opportunity to leave.

The German-American Press urges an anti-war campaign.

REVOKING OF PLEDGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. A Russian official message states:—After the bombardment with chemical shells, the enemy strongly attacked along the Kalinchik high road, also north-east of Kalinchik, and, pressing us back two-thirds of a mile, occupied a small sector of our trench east of Kalinchik.

The other accused did not reply, and it was remained until Saturday.

It is stated that the Wheedons are well known in Derby in connection with the suffragette movement, and live in a good class district. The arrests were carried out in the quietest way.

The Central News Agency states that Scotland Yard began making inquiries at the weekend, and that it is understood the police are pursuing inquiries which may involve further arrests.

REPRISALS.

GERMANY WARNED.

HOSPITAL SHIPS THREATENED.

LONDON, Jan. 31. The British Foreign Office states:—The German Government claim they have conclusive proof that enemy hospital ships have been misused for the transport of munitions and troops; also the claim to have submitted proofs to the Franco-British Government, at the same time declaring that the traffic of hospital ships within a line from Flamborough Head to Terschelling strip, and Lland End will no longer be tolerated.

His Majesty's Government has not received any communication, and deny the allegation, adding that Germany has the right to search hospital ships, which she has never used.

As it is evident it is Germany's intention to add other unspeakable crimes to the long list disgracing her record, his Majesty's Government has decided that if the threat is carried out, reprisals will immediately be taken.

LAURENTIC DISASTER.

CAPTAIN'S BRAVERY.

INTERED GERMAN LINERS.

The authorities in New York are taking steps to prevent the possibility of the scuttling of the interned German liners.

The port of New York has been temporarily closed against outgoing vessels under instructions from the Port Collector. A German liner, which had been interned, was scuttled by the rights of other nations.

It is understood that Germany is taking this action in an endeavour to starve England.

MR. ROOSEVELT ANGRY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31. Mr. Roosevelt says that the Note shows that the German policy on the high seas is the murder of non-combatants, including women and children. "If President Wilson means what he said about the freedom of the seas and the protection of non-combatants, he will act instantly against Germany," Mr. Roosevelt added.

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